#### LONDON GOSSIP.

Sketches in Parliament -- The Opening Day.

Why Gladstone Gave Up the Leadership.

#### Marie Alexandrovna in Her New Home---A Good Lord Gordon Story.

LONDON, March 20, 1874. Parliament was opened yesterday with the usual formalities. The day was cold and gloomy and there was no manifestation of any kind in the streets, but the interior of the House of Lords pre-sented a brilliant appearance, owing to the presence of a large number of ladies, among whom, in a side gallery, were the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge being in their places in the body of the House The contents of the Queen's speech were pretty much what I had previously sketched out to youexpressions of pleasure at the termination of the Ashantee war and the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, regret at the Indian famine, promised legislation regarding the transfer of land, the ex tension of the recent judicature measure to Ireland, and the promised appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the relationship masters to servants and the working of the Conspiracy act. The address to the throne was moved by the Marquis of Lothian, a middle aged Scotch peer, and seconded by Earl Cadogan, who has just succeeded to his father's peerage, having been only elected last year to sit for Bath in the House of Commons, when Viscount Cheisea.

BICKERINGS.
Courtly Lord Granville, as leader of the opposition, had nothing to say against the adoption of the address, dealing rather in pleasant generalities about the bravery of the British troops in Ashantee and genial regrets about the losses by war in Africa and by famine in India. But the Duke of Somerset, who is essentially cross grained and cantankerous immediately rose and made a grimly humorous speech, in which he first sarcastically "chaffed" Mr. Gladstone, but towards the end fiercely de nounced him for "coquetting with home rulers." This brought up Lord Selborne, Lord Chancellor and a lifelong personal iriend of the late Premier, with whom he was at Oxford, who repelled the charge with great indignation. Curiously enough the observations of the Duke of Somerset, who is slightly deformed, were concurred in by Earl Grey, who is almost humpbacked and has a very bitter tongue; but after a few words from Earl Derby the House adjourned. IN THE COMMONS.

Business in the House of Commons was unexciting. Mr. Gladstone was very faintly cheered when he entered, while Mr. Disraeli was applauded to the echo. The address was moved by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, a man of great ability, known to the literary world as the author of "The Cloister Lite of Charles the Fifth," who took advantage of his position to make some sarcastic allusions to the suddenness of the dissolution. Of course this brought Mr. Gladstone upon his legs with a long and dreary vindication of his conduct, to whom Mr. Disraeli replied in his easiest and happiest vein, declaring, among other things, that he was not going to criticise Mr. Gladstone's defence of his dissolution, with the result of which he was quite satisfied.

THE ALABAMA AGAIN. Among the notices of motion was one given by Mr. Anderson, member from Giasgow and Chair-man of the Emma Silver Mine, "to call attention to the losses sustained by British subjects not compensated under the Washington Treaty, and the damage done to the property of British subjects by the Alabama, and to move a resolution."

THE BUDGET. There is some chance that the budget will be brought into the House before Easter, as the bill for the removal of the income tax must be brought in before the recess, and it is imagined that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take the oppor-tunity of announcing the whole of his financial

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT. It is also believed that on that occasion Mr. Gladstone will make a grand speech, in which he will defend the whole course of the late government, and show the various benefits bestowed of the country by their measures. Then, when he can parture for Italy, and it is possible that the House of Commons may not see him again this session. It is firmly believed that the letter which he wrote to Lord Granville meant merely a postponement of his decision to give up the prominent part which he has hitherto taken in politics. This deci sion is believed to be due to the conviction that nothing is to be done with the liberal party as at present constituted, and that unless the "extreme left" give up their extreme principles Mr. Gladstone will not attempt to lead them again. I heard the other day, on the authority of Mr. Gladstone's physician, that there is nothing the expersonally desires so much as rest and peace. "Peace! peace! Orestes-like I breathe this prayer!" he may cry with Longfellow, but there does not seem much chance of his getting it, unless he abandons politics entirely or is raised to the

Upper House.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH seems to have fallen into her new life very quickly and comfortably. She is said to have been very much impressed with Windsor Castle and to have describe 1 it as a right royal residence. At present she and her husband are quartered at Buckingham Palace, as their own residence, Clarence House, is being altered and redecorated, and will not ready for them until the autumn. Even when all has been done to it the Clarence House is a poor place; but it has the advantage of being next door to St. James Palace, with which it has direct communication In the event, therefore, of the Duchess giving any receptions the State apartments of the palace will be placed at her disposal; though, hitherto, the Duke has not shown himself of a very hospitable or generous turn. Meanwhile the Duchess drives daily in the park with him amid the saintes of the public. A series of grand entertainments is being organized, the first of which came off last night at the Albert Hall, where Mr. Artnur Sulivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," was performed in the presence of the Royalties and an audience 9,000 strong.
DR. KENEALY

has succeeded in getting himself into hot water. The benchers of Gray's Inn have determined upon inquiring into his conduct during the late Tichborne trial. If it can bo proved that the Doctor 'had "instructions" for certain of his utterances and questions, well and good; but if not he will certainly be disbarred, which is equivalent to being ruined for nie. It is believed, nowever, that as much leniency as possible will be shown to him. Dr. Kenealy must more than ever now regret his Aasco, as he might have obtained some place from the conservative government. His poem, the "New Pantomime," is inscribed to Mr. Disraell, "tae first and kindest of critics of this poem in its fragmentary form." Further on the tory Premier is described as "one of the truest, brightest and most disinterested public charac ters that ever illuminated our country's annals."

way into print, but for the truth of which I can weach. Lord George Gordon, a young man of four and twenty, wishing to marry a certain young lady, went quite recently to ask the permission of his father, the Duke of Argyle. The Duke, a pompous little man, replied in effect, "My son, since our house has been honored by being united with the royal lamily I have thought it right to delegate a decision on all such matters to your elder brother, the Marquis of Lorne. Go, therefore, and consult him." The Marquis of Lorns, on being applied to, said, "My dear brother, importance like this I should think it

A GOOD STORY.

right to ask the decision of the Queen, the head of the royal family, into which I have married." The Queen, on the matter being laid before her, de clared that since her terrible bereavemen she had been in the habit of taking no steps without consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of her deceased husband. To the Duke, then, the case was referred and from him a letter was received telling his dear sister-in-law that recent political events had in-duced him to do nothing, even as to the giving advice, without the express concurrence of the Emperor William, before whom he had laid the matter. The Emperor William wrote a long letter, declaring that though he was surrounded by counsellors there was one only who had on all oc casions proved himself correct, loyal and faithful and without whose advice he (the Emperor) would give no decision. Therefore he had referred the matter to his laithful minister, Prince Sismarck.

And it is narrated that when Prince Elsmarck was "Gott in Himmel, what a fuss about nothing! Let the boy marry whom he pleases so long as she is

#### THE DEATH OF MARY FELTHAM.

Inquest in the Bleecker Street Case of Malepractice-Verdict Against Dr. Van Rensellaer and William H. Poynton-Poynton Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Feltham, who died from the effects of malepractice at the Grove House, in Bleecker street, on the 18th of March.

The evidence of Dr. Kent, proprietor of th Grove House, given before the Coroner a few days ago, was first read. He testified:—I am a practising physician; deceased, Mary Feitham, came to my house to board on the 12th of March, about five M.; next morning (Priday) she sent for the bookkeeper and said she was sick; she said she thought she would return to her friends in the country as quickly as possible; I went to her room; she said she had a fall and was afraid of disastrous consequences; I told her I did not see any immediate danger; Saturday night I left her in charge of a servant, as no nurse could be ob the deceased introduced me to him as her prother in-law; during the night I gave her some stimulants, and Mr. Poynton went for Dr. Stephen Clark who, however, was not in; next day I met Dr. and that, in the event of her death, there would be trouble; next day Mr. Poynton engaged a Mrs. Hines to attend deceased:

SHE WAS SINKING RAPIDLY. and Dr. Clark considered her in a dangerous conditton; on Wednesday an aged man, evidently seventy years of age, came to the room of deceased. who recognized him; she told me his name was Dr. Van Renseliger: I understood he was her famity physician; Poynton came in and appeared to have known him before; on the same evening she died; before she died I made her aware of her condition, and advised her to send for her irrends; she sent to No. 80 and street, and her mother and sister came. I overtheed her to the total street of the sent to the sent to No. 80 and the sent to No. 80 and the sent to th ter came; I questioned her as to the cause of her death, and she said she went to a doctor on the 1st

death, and she said she went to a doctor on the 1st of January.

Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, of No. 275 Hudson street, testified—I was engaged by Poynton to attend the deceased at the Grove House; Poynton took me to her room and kissed deceased on leaving her; on Monday Poynton came to give the deceased some money, and they conversed in whispers; two ladies came to see her; deceased said they were daughters of her old family physician, and introduced them as the Misses Brown; they brought her some cakes and oranges; on Wednesday I asked her why she did not send for her folks; she said "Poynton knows ali?" I asked her if she had taken or done anything wrong, and she gaid she would rather die than conless, and, if she were to die, to let her die in pesce; when she was dying SHE SENT FOR HER MOTHER and asked her if she would forgive her; her mother replied, "Yes, from the bottom of my neart;" during her iliness Poynton brought her wine and gave her money.

gave her money.

Dr. Stephen J. Clark testified—I understood that
Mr. Poynton was engaging me when he begged me

gave her money.

Dr. Stephen J. Clark testified—I understood that Mr. Poynton was engaging me when ne begged me to go out and see deceased; in my opinion, sue died from the consequences of malepractice.

William H. Poynton, of 426 Hudson street, said—I am a dealer in sewing machines; I have known deceased for five months; she was a customer of mine; on March 13 she called at my place; she handed me a \$20 note to take \$1 out; on the following Priday i got a rote from her at the Grove House; I went there and she told me that she was iii. The witness, a large, robust man, with consequent of the maintained despite a searching examination by Coroner Woltman, that deceased was merely a customer of his, and otherwise quite a stranger to him.

Kate Van Rensellaer, daughter of the physician who attended deceased, said:—I saw my father two weeks ago, but have not seen him since; my father had an office in Eighteenth street and has gone under the aliases of Freeman, Fancher and Duval; he had an office a No. 42 Pine street. The when extring of the death of Mary Peither and

witness admitted

YHAT HER PATHER HAD FLED

when learning of the death of Mary Feltham and
of the fact that a warrant for his arrest had been
issued. She and her sister (who was also present)
wept bitterly and had to be taken into another

the fact that all efforts to arrest van kenselher had, thus far been fruitiess, and the jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death from a criminal malepractice at the hands of Dr. Van Rensellaer alias Fancher, and that William H. Poynton was an accessary to the

ict.

The Coroner then announced that he would hold ownton in \$5,000 bail, in default of which he was eminited to the Tombs to await the action of the

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A meeting favoring the cause of total abstinence was held last evening at the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, between Delancey and Rivington streets, at which about 200 people were present. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer. Wakeman H. Dikeman presided and introduced the various speakers to the audience. The Rev. William C. Steele was the first in order He was in favor of entire total abstinence and bitterly opposed to the word "temperate." did not believe in a moderate use of ardent spirits. As well might any person put his hand in the fire and not expect to be burned. A day or two ago he took up a copy of Mr. Beecher's paper, in which it was stated that the woman's movement was abating. The speaker did not think this was so, as appearances were greatly against this statement. The papers could not afford space to tell of all the wonderful works which were being done in the land by temperance. A triend of his was speaking to General Butler about the women's work in the West, when Butler complished that the revenues would be lessened considerably by it. "Never mind," said his triend, "if anything is lost by it put the strain on something else and we will never complain." Miss Susannah Evans, an earnest and impassioned speaker, then addressed the meeting. She pictured the homes and families which were rendered desolate by this dire curse, and pleaded with those present who had not already done so to come forward and sign the total abstinence pledge. Dr. Dio Lewis repeated the story of the women's labor in the West and the good results which were attending it throughout Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Hilinois and other States. spirits. As well might any person put his hand in

## CORONERS' CASES.

A Slightly Suspicious Case. About three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs Julia Flood, a woman thirty-five years of age, was found dead in bed by her husband, a sickly man, living in West Fifty-fourth street. Deputy Corone leo was called, and on making a superficial examination found that Mrs. Flood had been in a delicate condition. Although there was no charge made against the husband certain marks about the face and body of deceased were discovered by Dr. Leo, which rendered an antopsy and careful examination necessary. The post-mortem will be made to-day. Coroner Kessler has charge of the

## Found in the Water.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-six years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, smooth face, and dressed in black coat and pants, red shirt and boots, was found floating in the dock, foot of pier 14 East River, and sent to the Morgne to await an inquisition and identification. The remains were very much de-composed.

## Fatal Fall.

William Timon, a German, seventeen years old, fell yesterday morning from the fourth story of 24 Church street to the first floor, and died imme-diately. The corpse was removed to the Third precinct police station.

# ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Joseph Merritt, ten years of age, of No. 80 East Ninth street, shot himself in the leg yesterday while playing with a pistol. He was removed to the police station house by the officers on duty.

#### THE STATE CAPITAL.

No Duel yet Between the Irate Senators—Looking to an Early Adjourn-ment—Hiegal Collections By the Board of Health—Session of the Senate.

ALBANY, April 4, 1874. After the lively interchange of personalities yes-terday, between Senators Gross and Jacobs, it was thought pistols and care au latt would be in order. So far no collision has been reported. Blood is not likely to be shed in any considerable quantity. It would be sad for the constituents of the gentlemen to be deprived of their eminent services at this Life is enticing. Besides, both Senators are democrats, and the minority cannot afford to lose a man. In the Assembly, where elements are decidedly more favorable, we had no collision threatening such disastr results as this. Some of the members may commit suicide if the canal debate is prolonged, but no deadly affair on the field of honor is likely to arise. Tom Alvord is too far advanced in years to seek any gory laurels, though it would be a matter of no great surprise if he went for spencer with a double barrelled shotgun before the session is over.

THE HARD WORKING SENATE. The Senate was consistent with itself id staying over to-day. It seems to be really anxious to pasten the business in order to secure an early adjournment. Many of the members, notably Senators Robertson, Wood, Ganson and Johnson, have their eyes on the Gabernatorial chair, and want to get away to fix things at home. The supply bill will be in the hands of Senators soon, and their calendar is so light they can give it their undivided attention. Many more amendments await the bill in the Senate, but in justice to that body it has so far shown a record that makes it just to assume that it will allow little tolerance to corrupt designs on the public treasury.

on the public treasury.

DR. VANDERPOEL'S TRADUCERS.

The supporters of the defeated Swindurne claim talk of making an effort to cut down the Quarantine appropriations, but this is mere spite toward Dr. Vanderpoel. The present Health Officer may rest satisfied that all the malicious stories circulated here to damage his position, with the idea of subserving the Swindurne swincie, have had no effect. On the contrary, they have recoiled on their authors, and whatever little hope the rejected claim had of being entertained by the Senate it has none whatever now. The Quarantine appropriation of \$55,000 goes to the Quarantine Commissioners—not to Dr. Vanderpoei—to be expended by them in the necessary services of the Quarantine Department.

As usual there was a failing off in the attendance of Senators to-day. The bill establishing a Metropolitan Police Department, same as the one that made its appearance yesterday in the Assembly, was introduced and referred.

Escaped Prisoners. DR. VANDERPORL'S TRADUCERS.

made its appearance yesterday in the Assembly, was introduced and referred.

Mr. Lowery offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the State Prison Inspectors to report to the Senate the number of escapes from the State Prisons since January 1, 1873, the names of the prisoners who have escaped, the names of those recaptured and the offences of which those escaptured and the offences of which those escaptured and the offences of which those escapture were convicted.

ILLEGAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Commissioners of the Board of Public Health of New York City. It provides that the Governor, within thirty days after the passage of the act, shall appoint—Commissioners to audit the claims and certify to them when found correct, which certificate shall be final. The Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the Attorney General of the State before receiving any testimony as to claims, of the time and place of taking such testimony, and the Attorney General shall have the state before receivable health and the state of the state and place of taking such testimony, and the Attorney

1875. The Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the Attorney General of the State before receiving any testimony as to claims, of the time and place of taking such testimony, and the Attorney General shall have the right to attend and act for the people. The fees of the Commission and counsel shall be paid equally by the claimants and the State, which compensation shall not exceed—dollars per day while actually engaged in taking proofs. The Comptroller of the State, upon presentation to him of the certificates of the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall issue to the claimants certificates or evidences of debt, payable within twenty years, with interest at the rate of—per cent per annum, payable sem-annually. BILLS CONSIDERED AND ADVANCED.

In Committee of the Whole the following bills were considered and ordered to a third reading:—To authorize resident aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with clitzens. To subject to taxation the property, real and personal, of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and to appropriate the avail to certain towns to pay the interest on their bonds. To lay out and improve an avenue leading from Prospect Park to Coney Island, in Kings county. To amend the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of the city of New York for the Seventh Regiment National Guard. Mr. Fox opposed the bill, saying that the Commissioners at the Sinking Fund now have power to give this site if they see fit, which they do not, hence this bill is intended to require them to do so. Mr. Booth sustained the bill-Maying that it provided for giving a part of Hamilton square for the purpose, a piece of hand which had been vacant for twenty years. Mr. Fox moved to strike out the first section, which was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading. To incorporate the societies for improving poultry, small birds, fish, &c. To prevent obstructions to mavigation on the Hudson River in front of the city of Yonkers. To provide for in front of the cit

## COMMISSIONER VAN NORT ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your paper of this date 1 find that I am made the subject of an attack by Commissioner Van Nort, and my object in writing this note is to obtain that measure of justice which the HERALD is always understood to accord. As you will by the paragraph you published yesterday I am charged by the Commissioner with attempting to do certain things which, if they were as he states, would bear the character of being "sharp practice." Now the charges which the Commissioner makes, in the first place, have nothing to do with disproving my allegations as to the manner in which the have nothing to do with disproving my allegations as to the manner in which the public works are conducted, for there is not one word of denial in his defence, of my statements as contained in one of the city papers of last Friday. It amounts to this:—A says B is a bad man, and B, without denying it, replies that A is a bad man also. This being Mr. Van Nort's position, I desire to say in defence of myself that the negotiations for the leases he refers to are as follows:—I was called on by a Mr. Bacon, who is employed in the office of William R. Martin, a well known friend of Mr. Van Nort, and President of the West Side Association. Mr. Bacon said he wanted an assignment of the lease for a nominal consideration of \$1 for a period of two or three years for the use of the city. I stated that I thought it was worth from \$1,000 to \$500, and that he could not have it for less than \$500. Mr. Bacon replied that Mr. Van Nort could be useful to me as a irlend, and I said I would see Mr. Van Nort about it. Bacon said that Mr. Van Nort would not see me on the subject as he (Bacon), through Mr. Van Nort, was authorized to negotiate the matter. I did go and see Mr. Van Nort, and said if he would appoint two teams for my lather, by whom the leases were held, to be employed in the department, I would iet him have the leases were seen that, after the leases were sesigned to him, he would not remove the teams. He refused to entertain my offer, but assumed the leases from Mr. Daniel Tracy, at a rental of \$500 for the required period. Had he desired to save that \$500 to the city he could have done so by appointing my lather's two teams, and those teams were not "dummies," but after had at that time one team employed in the department, but a few days ago it was removed from service because I had, upon request of certain property owners, used my influence at Albany to have the work of Riverside Drive transferred to take the work of Riverside Drive transferred to the work of Riverside Drive transferred to the work of Riverside Drive ded.
deadine what does Mr. Van Nort say to the
tements of my venerable and respectable friend.
Robert Marshall, whose statements support
te fully?

J. D. TRACY. NEW YORK, April 4, 1874.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

William H. Harlow, seventeen years of age, was arrested yesterday by the detectives and locked up at the Central Office on a charge of forgery. He was employed by Hugh H. Edwards, a lawyer, at No. 100 Wall street, as cierk. In June last it is charged that he forged bis employer's name to a cneck on the Nassau Eank for \$750. In October he repeated the offence, it is alleged, for the amount of \$500. The money was paid in both cases. Harlow has been out or New York for some time, and only returned here a few days ago.

## THE FIRES OF THE WEEK.

The Fire Department report twenty-five fires for the week ending April 4, at eight o'clock A. M., inrolving a loss of \$7,320; insurance, \$149,300. The causes of the several fires were as follows :- Carecauses of the several free were as follows:—Careiessness of occupants with matches, candles, cigar
and not ashes, 10; defective flue, 1; four chimneys, 4; gas fixture, improper arrangement of, 1;
not coals from lurnace, 1; malicious mischiet, 1;
not ascertained, 1; overheated stoves and stovepipes, 3; spontaneous combustion of oily jute, 1;
window curtains taking fire from gaslight and
lamp, 2.

DEAR SONS AND VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—
Scarcely had we, in our letter of November 24 last, announced to the Catholic world the serious persecution which has been inaugurated against the Church in Prussia and in Switzerland, than a tresh source of anxiety was prepared for us by the news of other acts of injustice, menacing this Church, which may well, like its Divine Spouse, utter this complaint—"You have added to the pains of my wounds." These instances give us all the more anxiety as they are committed by the government of the Austrian people, which, in the most giorious period of Christian history, fought so valiantly for the Catholic faith, in the closest alliance with this Adostolic See.

It is true that a lew years back certain decrees were published in that monarchy which are dis-

valiantly for the Catholic faith, in the closest alliance with this abostole See.

It is true that a lew years back certain decrees were published in that monarchy which are diametrically opposed to the most sacred rights of the Church and of the treates solemnly concluded, and which we, conformably with our duty, condemned and declared invalit in our allocution of June 22, 1808, addressed to our venerable brothers, the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church. Eut now new laws have been presented for the deliberation and approval of the Reichsrath, which tend openly to lead the Church into the most permitions condition of servility and to place her entirely at the mercy of the secular power, which is contrary to the divine arrangement of our Lord Jesus Christ. For the Creator and Redeemer of the human race has founded the Church, most assuredly, as His visible kingdom upon earth; He has not only endowed it with the supernatural gits of an infallible teaching for the propagation of holy doctrines, with a holy priesthood for the performance of divine services and the sanctification of souls by the sacrifice and the sacraments, but He has also given it full power to create laws and to judge and exercise a salutary constraint in all things relating to the true end of the kingdom of God upon earth. But this supernatural power of ecclesiastical government, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, is entirely distinct and independent of the secular authority. This kingdom of God on earth is a kingdom of a perfect society which rules and govern's itself, according to the own kings and its right, by its own chiefs, who watch over it so as to give an account of souls, not to secular sovereigns, but to the Prince of Pastors—to Jesus Christ, who watch over it so as to give an account of souls, not to secular sovereigns, but to the Prince of Pastors—to Jesus Christ, who cover it so as to give an account of souls, not to secular sovereigns, but to the Prince of Pastors—to Jesus Christ, the Canholic people have a secred right which

Apostolic See, or the hold at hold people.

In effect, by virtue of these laws, the Church of line effect, by virtue of these laws, the Church of line effect, by virtue effet, by virtue effect, by virtue effect In effect, by virtue of these laws, the Church of Christ, in almost all its relations and acts relative to the direction of the faithful, is judged and considered completely subordinate and subjected to the superior power of the secular authorities, and this is very openly expressed and, so to say, spoken of as a principle in the document which explains the full object and sense of the laws in question. It is also expressly declared that the secular government, in virtue of its unlimited power, possesses the right of making laws on ecclesiastical subjects just as it has on those purely secular, and to overlook and dominate the Church just as if it were a mere human institution within the Empire. By this the secular government arrogates to itself the right of judgment and teaching over the constitution and rights of the Catholic Church, as well as over its exalted administration, which it

self the right of judgment and teaching over the constitution and rights of the Catholic Church, as well as over its exalted administration, which it exercises of itself, partly by its laws and acts, and partly by different ecclesiastical persons.

Hence it follows that this will and power of the civil government usurps the place of the religious power, which was established by divine ordination for the direction of the church and edification of the body of Christ. Against such a usurpation of the sanctuary the great Ambrose rightly says:—

"They say that everything is permitted to Cresar, and that all things belong to him." I answer:—"Do not imagine that thou possessest an imperial right over the things consecrated to God. Do not exalt thyself, but be subject to God." He has written:—"What is God's is God's, and what Cresar's, Cresara." To the Emperor belongs the palaces, the priests, the churches.

As regards these laws which have been preceded by an exposition of their object, they are in reality of the same nature and kind as those of Prussia, and brepare for the Church in Austria the same misfortune, although they appear at first sight to be more moderate when compared with the Prussian laws.

We do not care to examine in detail each article

of these iaws, but we cannot pass in silence the cruei insult which by the presentation of such laws has been offered to us and to this Apostolic See, as well as to yourselves, dear sons and dear bretnren, and to the entire Catholic people of the

Empire.

The contract which was concluded in 1855 between ourselves and the illustrious Emperor, and was confirmed by this Catholic sovereign by the most solemn promises and promuigated torough out the entire Empire, is now presented to the Chamber of Deputies, with the declaration that it is completely without lorce and annualled, and this without any previous negotiation with the Apostolic See, and moreover with a public contempt of our most just representations. Could such a thing ever have nappened at a time when public intit had still some values? But now, in this said epoch, it is not only undertaken but completed. Against this point violation, we reprove all the more this outrage inflicted upon the Church as the cause and pretext of this rupture of the concordat and of other laws which were attached to it is insidiously rested upon the definition of the teachings of nith rupture of the concordat and of other laws which were attached to it is insidiously rested upon the definition of the Vatican; and they have spoken of these Cathohe dogmas in an impious manner and styled them new fashioned, and changes made in the articles of faith and in the constitution of the Church.

There may be in the Empire Catholic taith on special council of the Empire Catholic taith on special council of the whole imperial household preserve and confess it, as do also the vast majority of the people, and it is to this people that these laws, iounided on such inventions, are to be given. Therefore, without our knowledge and will, they have torn the convention which we had concluded with the noble Emperor in the interest of the salvation of soils and the advantage of the State. A new torn of right has been invented, and they have attributed to the civil government a new your, so that it can interier in all ecoleriastical matters, and so that the projected laws they have carriage the most ever possess for the government will be advantage of the State. A new torn of right has been invented, and they have attributed to the civil gov

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.

Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. to the Prelates of the Austrian Empire—
The Lay Legislation Against the Church and the Concordat—Pontifical
Appeal to Francis Joseph.

[From the Catholic Review, April 4.]
His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has addressed an encyclical letter to the cardinals, archbishops and bishops of the Church in the Austrian Empire on the subject of the ecclesiastical bills which have been submitted to the Legislature in Vienna by the Ministry of the Emporor Francis Joseph.

DEAR SONS AND VENERABLE BERTHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—
Scarcely had we, in our letter of November 24 last, announced to the Catholic world the serious persecution which has been inaugurated against the Church in Prussa and in Switzeriand, than a fresh source of anxiety was prepared for us by the news of other acts of injustice, menacing this Church, which may well, like its Divine Spouse, utter this complaint—"You have added to the pains of my wounds." These instances give us all the more anxiety as they are committed by the foundable of the Church as they are committed by the more anxiety as they are committed by the function of the Austrian Empire on the subject of the ecclesiastical bills which have been submitted to the Legislature in Vienna by the Ministry of the Emporor Francis Joseph.

DEAR SONS AND VENERABLE BERTHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—
Scarcely had we, in our letter of November 24 last, announced to the Catholic world the serious persecution which has been inaugurated against the condition of the church as the more anxiety was prepared for us by the news of other acts of injustice, menacing this Church, which may well, like its Divine Spouse, utter this complaint—"You have added to the pains of my wounds." These instances give us all the more anxiety as they are committed by the condition of the collection of the church as the condition of the collection of the church and the collection of the church and the collection of the church and the coli

only desire of them what the Eternal God when he made himself fesh left to the Church as His eternal legacy.

Upilf your nearts, therefore, with us in faith and in love of Christ, for the protection of the Church, and come to the help of your fellow men, with the authority and the wisdom which you share, for no good wil be all them as long as the Church is deprived of liberty. We have confidence in youall the more because the cause of God is at stake. In that which concerns us it is certain that we should prefer, much rather, to suffer temporal tils than assume the trials of a disgraceful servitude. For the issue of this struggle has for posterity this significance—that the Church will be eternally afflicted, May God preserve us from this, or else that she enjoy an eternal liberty. But as you will have to direct our efforts to prevent the dangers which menace the Church, by your authority and by your wisdom, you will readly acknowledge that nothing would be more opportune or useful than that you should examine in common council the proper wisdom, you will readily acknowledge that nothing would be more opportune or useful than that you should examine in common council the proper means whereby to attain this object. While they are attacking the Caurch it is your duty to protect the faithful; but the wall of defence will be all the more sure, and the delence itself all the stronger, the more unanimous and united your efforts are, and the more carefully and zealously studied and arranged the means you employ to master the situation. We exhort you to unite yourselves as much as possible, and to fix, after common deliberation, a sure and approved line of conduct, which will permit you conformably with the duties your position imposes on you, to combat in common accord the evils which menace the Church, and to protect ber with all your energy. Our exhortation is necessary in order that we may not appear to have neglected our duty in such an important matter, but we are convinced that even without the exhortation you would have done your duty. Furtner, we have not abandoned the hope that God will withdraw these existing evils, and what encourages us thus to hope is the devotion and faith of our well beloved son in Christ the Emperor and King Francis Joseph, whom we have pressingly adjured in a letter addressed to him this day, never to allow that in his vast empire the church be subjected to an ignominious servitude and his Catholic subjects to great afflictions.

But as the number of assailants of the Church is great, as each assault is eminently dangerous, you can at least persevere without lear. May He deign

But as the number of assailants of the Church is great, as each assault is eminently dangerous, you can at least persevere without tear. May He deign to guide your decisions and sustain you by His strength and all powerful protection, so that you may decide happily and realize all that may help the glory of His name and the welfare of souls. As a sign of this divine protection and of our particular love we impart to each of you dear sons and venerable brothers, as also to the clergy and the faithful under your charge, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, March 7, 1874, and in the twenty-eighth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

#### "OTHER WORLDS' THAN OURS."

Professor Proctor's Matinee Lecture at Association Hall.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor repeated his lecture entitled "Other Worlds Than Ours" at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. The great hall was well illed, and the lecture was listened to with evident interest. The audience was composed almost wholly of ladies. The lecturer began by referring to the fact that the lecture had been given on a previous occasion and by replying to some letters which had been addressed to him since that time. which had been addressed to him since that time. In brief, it may be said that he declared Mercury too hot for lite, and that until it had gone through the very same stages of cooling as has the earth it would be impossible for animal life to exist on that planet. The presence of an atmosphere surrounding Venus seems ravorable to life. Mr. Proctor advocated at length the theory that the planets are inhabited in rotation, and not contemporaneously. Mars horsely is no only other planet testies the earth showing the most invorable conditions for ile, possessing, as it does, clouds, water and an atmosphere, with storms of wind and rain. The lecturer greatly reassured the audience by saying that when, after several multions of years, the earth dropped into the sun, the planet would have cooled to so great a degree as to render life unpleasant, if not impossible. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon.

it is reported that Professor Proctor sails for

# THE STATE AND PEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

filled last evening on the occasion of the delivery on the ground that it was alleged Bro Evening Mail, on the relation between the State and federal governments. The lecturer commade in State conventions by Patrick Henry, James Wilson, Elisworth Madison, John Marshall, Governor Randolph and others. Madison said:— "in some respects it is a government of a tederal nature; in others, of a consolidated nature."

The lecturer taen went on to say that in this country the supreme, absolute and uncontrolable power should reside in the people at large, and that he was greatly opposed to the centralism of administration which had grown of late so powerful at Washington. While we had Washington he had thought sometimes that the noise buildings there erected were destined to become—should no reaction take place—the mansoleum of our linerties instead of its temple. Mr. Bundy then stigmatized in glowing terms the chicanery and traffic in votes which have brought disgrace upon the nation's Senate. Waen, continued the lecturer, ambitious Governors lower the dignity which rightly belongs to the Chief Magistracy of a State by using all its patronage to promote their election to the federal Senate something must be wrong in our polities. Why did not utter anarchy follow the events that immediately preceded and followed Mr. Lincoln's assassination? At Washington there was rottenness, treason, cowardice, nervelessness and confusion. But the people—the loyal people—were sound. They had in each state a government that was true and that was their own. It was a government that fulfilled all the domestic purposes of a government. Under its protection, by the aid of its machinery, through legal methods and without revolutionary processes, they could live in peace and security and could organize and send out armies for the salvation of the Union. They were the solid pillars on which the Union. They were the solid pillars on which the Union. They were the solid pillars on which the Union method they are the solid pillars on which the Union. They were the solid pillars on which the States, and then quoted extracts from speeches made in State conventions by Patrick Henry,

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the De-partment of Public Works during the week ending For Croton water rent and penalties.
For tapping Croton pipes.
For vanit permits.
For sewer permits.
For sewer pipe sold to contractors.
For fees at Corporation Yard. Total.....

#### CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY. Comptroller Green reports the following dis-

Total (No. of warrants 234).

From taxes of 1873 and interest.

From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest.

From collection of assessments and interest.

From market rents. \$62,691 From taFrom arrears or
From collection of assess
From market rents
From licenses—Mayor's Office
From 843.047 The Comptroller paid yesterday, through Pay-master Pais, laborers on "pipe laid" to 31st ult., mounting to \$1,481.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Joseph Coppin, of No. 580 Grand street, and riously injured yesterday by a team of horses be-longing to Coppin. He was loading a cart in Grand street, when, the horses becoming frightened, started to run, dragging the cart over his body and knocking down Ready, who tried to stop them. Both were removed to the Park Hospital by the

#### THE INDIANS.

Progress of the Enrolment-The Move ment of Hostile Bands-Hopes That Was May Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1874

Indian Agent Saville writes to Comm Smith, from Red Cloud Agency, Dukota, March 24, that he has nearly completed a census of the Indians remaining at the agency, and finds more there than he expected, after the stampede that took place at the time the troops came to the agency. He has already enrolled over 4,000 Sioux, and a number have not yet come in, seemingly North. All the Cheyennes except the Turkey Legs, a small camp of 216 persons, have gone north to Hat River. The Arapahoes remain at the Red Cloud Agency. At the last count there were 9,830, A the last count there were 9,830, A messenger came in on the 24th from the camp of Black Lewis, a hostile Ogallaia, saying that he wished to come to the agency to trade; that he had heard what the Minneconjous had done. He wished to have nothing to do with them, and did not desire a war with the whites. Agent Sayille is making every effort to bring these people to the agency, and says if they once can be separated from the hostile bands of Uncapans, Minneconjous and Sans-Arcs a war may be averted. Since the arrival of the troops these Indians have been very quiet and obedient, apparently trying to prevent any collision with the soldiers.

Red Cloud has apologized for his speech of December 25, and has done much to atone for his hostile remarks. North. All the Cheyennes except the

#### THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Rumors that the Present Justices are Te Be Put Out to Make Way for the Old Ones-The Rumors Not Substantiated-Probably a Canard.

Rumors were rife yesterday in the city, particu larly among old Tammany politicians, that it had been ascertained as a fact that the Court of Appeals would render a decision on Monday or Tuesday next, denying the constitutionality of the present incumbents of the Police Court benches in

A HERALD reporter went yesterday in search of some more definite information than this, and to find out from some reliable authority whether there was any basis of fact in the ramors which were flying round so thickly. After some search it was found beyond peradventure that these reports had originated with two gentleone a cidrk of one of the ex-Police Judges and the other a lawyer and a triend of several o the deposed judicial officers. These two persons Court of Appeals was going to do, and prophesied some very astonishing things. The lawyer and friend even knew some one who had seen the written decision of the Court of Appeals, holding the present Justices to have been unconstitutionally appointed and denying the power of the Legislature to have passed a bill ordering such appointments by the Mayor to the detriment of officers duly elected by the people for a certain term. There is great doubt among usually better informed people that any such decision has been rendered, and the fact that friends of the deposed parties are the ones who have circulated the story goes far to give it an appearance of unauthenicity. It is certain that there has been no small amount of feeling over the matter since these reports have been so freely circulated around, and, while the present possessors of the offices look on the rumors with smiling contempt, the old Police Justices' friends are jubilant over the prospect. There is, however, much doubt on both sides.

Should such a thing take place as the deposing friend even knew some one who had seen the

the prospect. There is, however, much doubt on both sides.

Should such a thing take place as the deposing of the present incumbents on the ground of unconstitutional appointment the consequences will be very disastrous in one way. It will entail the release of all the prisoners sent up by these Justices and the Island will send down its hordes, many of whom will undoubtedly be released, as they were when the Special Sessions was declared unconstitutional some two years since. Such an issue could not be avoided, as the acts of the present possessors of the office, in case of such a division, must necessarily be illegal.

Lawyers, as a rule, do not believe the reports. As the decision, however, will be handed in on Monday or Tuesday the suspense as to the matter will soon be set at rest.

#### A NEWARK DEFAULTING OFFICIAL IN COURT.

Ex-Tax Receiver Broadwell Pleads Not Guilty to Three More Indictments-Motion to Quash Them on Technical

The Essex County Court of Over and Terminer witnessed yesterday a significant sequel to the Citizens' Investigating Committee meeting the night before, when the sum of the known and proven iniquities of the City Hall ring were re-

Before Judge Depue appeared John A. Broadwell, the ex-Tax Receiver, to answer to three additional indictments found against him by the last Grand Jury, which charged him with misconduct and maleleasance in office in appropriating the public funds to his own private uses. Broadwell's The large hall at Cooper Institute was fairly counsel moved that the indictments be quashed. not paid over the city funds to the Comptrolle the fact being that no Comptroller then existed. It was to the Treasurer the funds should have been turned over. The county prosecutor argued been turned over. The county prosecutor argued against the motion. The Court reserved its decision. Meanwhile Broadwell put in pleas of not guilty to ali the indictments. His bail was fixed at \$3,000. Much surprise is occasioned in public at the amount of bail. According to the report of the official experts employed by the city officials at a large expense, the sum total of Broadwell's abstractions from the city funds ran as high as \$15,000, but yet the total amount of bail he is now under on all the indictments is only \$8,000. An impression prevails that the Court when fixing the bail yesterday was uninformed of these facts. The trial was set for the early part of the next term of court. It is expected that the Attorney General will be called upon to assist in the prosecution of all the official indictments, the same as in the case of the Jersey City ringites. Broadwell in court yesterday appeared greatly debilitated in health and nervously affected, as a man in this trying position might well be. The trials of the other officials indicted by the last Grand Jury is set for April 21. The Sheriff has been pestered greatly by persons desirous of serving on the petit jury panel—persons never before seeking such positions.

## CENTRAL PARK MATTERS.

In consequence of want of money to continue the construction works of the Park Department the Commissioners contemplate a suspension of the entire force. A bill authorizing the commission to raise money has been pending before the Senate Committee on cities for more than two months; but, for some unexplained reason, it has not yet been reported, although when the bill was presented President Wade informed the committee that unless provision was made for money the work could not be continued beyond the 1st of April. By this act of suspension upwards of 500 aborers will be thrown out of employment, thus adding to the general burden of distress that now so widely prevails.

It has been the practice of the Park Commissioners to grant permits to allow schools to play ball upon central Park grounds. It is understood that these permits must all be renewed this season, as it is not intended that full grown men, even though they may be students, shall occupy the grounds to the exclusion of the boys, whose numbers are so great that the grounds are scarcely large enough to accommodate all the schools applying for permits. Senate Committee on cities for more than two

Fast Driving in Central Park. CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARES, 36 UNION SQUARE, APRIL 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
There is a constant tendency to fast driving in the Central Park by those who have little or no

the Central Park by those who have little or no respect either for the ordinance against it or the rights of those who seek the Park for pleasure and safe recreation.

The Park Commissioners are determined to pat a stop to the dangerous practice, and have issued stringent orders to the police to arrest every one who shall be found guilty, and the police magnitudes have been asked to lend their co-operation to abate a nuisance which is the source of most of the accidents that happen in the Park. May I ask the sid of your journal in the matter, and oblige S. H. WALES, President.

# MR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

The charges made against the auctioneer, Archibald Johnston, by Daniel McFarland, for over-charges, were to have been further investigated yesterday, but another adjournment was taken. The Mayor's Clerk, who is hearing the case, gives it as his opinion that the matter at dispute will be settled to the satisfaction of both parties con-

## VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 471 births, 144 marriages, 510 deaths and 41 still births reported to the Registrar of Records as baying occurred during the past week.